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PRICE TWO CENTS.

\$10,000,000 FOR COLLEGES.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Induce Others to Aid Institutions Now Existing, Instead of Founding New Ones Money to Be Available Oct. 1.

John D. Rockefeller announced yesterday a gift of \$10,000,000 for higher education. The gift is made through the General Education Board, which will have the distribution of the income of this fund, and which suddenly rises from a comparatively small institution for the furtherance of negro schools to be a power in American educational matters.

The money will be used mainly for the assistance of small and struggling colleges. The great institutions, it is understood, are to receive no benefits from the fund, The trustees of the fund say that this means more than the gift of ten millions to higher education; it means the establishment of en institution which will make a business of distributing gifts to education intelligently and a movement to divert money gifts from the founding of small and weak colleges to the support of needy ones already established.

John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 in 1902 to found the board and to help its work with the negro schools in the South. It has been known on the inside for some time that he intended to do more, and that the announcement was to be made at a meeting yesterday

Still, the members were astonished when Robert C. Ogden, the chairman, rose and innounced that the gift was to be an even \$10,000,000. The board formally accepted the gift and the following statement was issued to the public by Dr. Wallace Buttrick. the secretary:

"At a meeting of the General Education Poard held to-day a gift of \$10,000,000 was announced from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The fund is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States.

"The announcement of the gift was contained in a letter from Mr. F. C. Gates, who is Mr. Rockefeller's representative. The following is a copy of the letter of gift:

"26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 30, 1905. *To Messes. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Secretaries and Executive Officers. General Education Board, 54 William

street, New York. "DEAR SIRS: 1 am authorized by Mr. John P. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), to be paid October first next, in cash, or, at his option. in income producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration e distributed to, or used for the benefit of, such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. Yours very F. T. GATES.

"Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with other gentlemen of New York city, was instrumental in forming the General Education Board in February, 1902. A very broad and admirable charter was secured from Congress and signed by President Roosevelt on Jan. 12, 1903.

A gift of one million dollars from Mr John D. Rockefeller was immediately passed over to the board, especially designated for educational work in the South. Other pists since that time and the board has confined its work hitherto mainly to educational work in the Southern States.

"The present gift differs from Mr. Rockrfeller's first gift to the board in the following particulars:

The principal sum of the gift of one million dollars made on the organization of the board could be distributed. The present gift of ten million dollars is held as endowment, the income only being available for distribution.

The first gift was designed to be used exclusively in the Southern States. The present gift is for use not only in the Southern States but throughout the United States, without distinction of section.

The first gift could be used for common chools and secondary education. The distinguished from the great universities, Although there is no prohibition in the letter gift against making contributions to

"Both gifts are alike available for denominational schools as well as for those which are non-sectarian. While the funds may le employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian distinctions. No special denomination will e particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they cannot be employed for giving specifically theological instruction.

"In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located and which have a local constituency sufficiently strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they cannot promise to be permanently useful.

"Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for debts, for apparatus or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

"It is known that Mr. Rockefeller has time, and Mr. Gates has been studying the subject in his behalf for many months. If the fund proves to be as useful as is now anticipated, Mr. Rockefeller will un- be in the basement. doubtedly make large additions to it in

The board has, in fact, already done most of the preliminary work of investigating the condition of the small colleges throughout the United States. Starr J. O'Sullivan and Charles L. Guy. Murphy, executive officer for the States of the North and West, has had a corps of assistants at work for months. In the offices of the society information on every college in the country is tabulated and filed away. The investigators have taken statements of wants and needs from the presidents of these colleges and have recorded their opinion of the deserts of each separate institution.

By next October, when the money definitely handed over, the board will be

\$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN

ready to begin distributing it, and a score of college commencements of 1906 will probably be brightened by an announcenent of Rockefeller gifts.

"We don't expect to stop with this," said a member of the board vesterday. "We are going to try to encourage others to Only the Income to Be Used-Hopes to give in the same way. It is intended to make the general education board a distributing center for intelligent giving to education.

"The number of colleges and so-called universities in this country has increased enormously. Most of them are too poorly endowed to do really good work. A man who has a million dollars, say, to give to education will help the ends of education much better by handing it over to some institution already founded than by giving it for a new college. A million will hardly put even a very small college on its feet It would do a lot toward making effective a small college already established.

"Of course, the small college has its place in education, just as a big university has. The trouble has been that the big universities have been getting the lion's share

"Mr. Rockefeller has seen this. He believes in the small college, as well as the big university. He has wanted for some time to give money in that direction. The only trouble was that he had not the time look into these colleges for himself. We have done that for him

"Nearly every purpose in education is represented by some institution in this country. If a man has money to give for any specifio purpose, we will take that money and apply it where it will do the most That is the general idea."

The board was incorporated in the District of Columbia by special act of Congress, approved Jan. 12, 1903. This act exempts their funds from taxation and authorizes the widest scope of activity. The board began at once the distribution of the Rockefeller fund among the negro 'schools and institutes in the South. Since then, besides smaller contributions, they have received from George Foster Peabody. \$200,-000; from Robert C. Ogden, \$50,000, and the Anna T. Jones fund of \$200,000. Of this last they may use only the income. So far the board has acted on the Rocke feller principle of giving on condition that the recipients pledge themselves to raise other funds. Only yesterday \$25,000 was voted to a negro school in Alabama on condition that its management raise \$75,000

This is John D. Rockefeller's greatest single gift to higher education. He has given the University of Chicago about \$15,000,000, strung out over several years. It is also his second gift in a week, for at the Yale commencement it was announced that he had added \$1,000,000 to the genera! funds of the university.

tion are as follows:

Chairman, Robert C.Ogden, treasurer, George | not be confirmed here. Foster Peabody; secretaries and executive officers, Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Mur-Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hugh H. Hahna, William R. Harper, E. Benjamin

There are four vacancies in the board, which are expected to be filled later.

LA FOLLETTE NEEDS MONEY.

So He Starts Out to Deliver Forty Summer Addresses

who has just got off his hands a Legislature | the Bridge police started for the man July 1 to the latter part of February. which elected him to the United States to get him outside. They might as well Senate, will not admit that he is broken financially, but he says he is "hard up." stone wall. There wasn't a foot of space Three hours after the Legislature adjourned Goy. La Follette boarded a train for Madison, S. D., to make the first of forty summer addresses, which he has contracted to ing what was the matter, got into a panic deliver under the auspices of a lyceum and screamed. The crowd pushed forward

He confided in a friend that his fight for principle had proved very expensive and that he is in need of ready money and. for the purpose of getting it, had agreed to give the addresses and to write several articles for magazines.

BIG BLOW AT EAST ST. LOUIS. Five Smokestacks and a Wireless Tower Fall-Many Injured.

FAST St. Letts, Mo., June 30. - A storm of cyclonic proportions broke over this second gift is confined to higher education city this afternoon, destroying property and is designed especially for colleges as worth \$150,000. A score of persons were injured. Three smokestacks of the Missouri Malleable Iron Connany were blown down, seriously injuring four men emplayed at the works and wounding ten or fifteen other employees. Two smoke stacks of the American Steel Foundry Company were blown down and several persons

are said to have been injured. The 200 foot tower of the DeForest Wire less Telegraph Company at St. Clair and Collinsville avenues was blown down. It fell toward the railroad tracks, breaking all the windows of the tower and doing other damage to the structure.

TAMMANY'S FOURTH Murphy Plans to Make the Celebration

Record Breaker. Tammany's Fourth of July celebration will be the greatest that the organization has held for many a year. Last year's affair amounted to very little, because all the big Tammany men had to leave to attend the national convention at St.

Louis. Charles F. Murphy has given orders that next Tuesday's festival shall be a record breaker. All the district leaders have been called on to send large delegations, and it is expected that a feature of had this gift in contemplation for a long the meeting will be the "sounding of the keynote" of the municipal campaign. There are to be other things than oratory in the building. The other things will

> The long talks will be delivered by Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina and Lieut.-Gov. Jared Y. Sanders of Louisiana. Among the short talkers will be Charles A. Towne, Thomas F. Grady, Thomas C.

Roman History Recalled.

PITTSBURG, June 30 .-- Dr E. W. Lindley of 529 Liberty avenue bought a goose last night and took it to his home, intending to cook it for to-day's dinner. When his house caught fire this morning the squawks of the goose roused the physician and his They had just time to escape with their lives and the goose. Dr. Lindley says the goose shall be his well fed guest as long

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY Via Pennsylvania Raliroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4, 5:39 P. M., for New York, stopping at Tren-ton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. Pattor and Dining Cars.—Adv.

VICE-PRESIDENT WOULD ATTACH PRESIDENT'S STOCK.

Three Million Dollars Involved-Robinson Charges Holbrook With Breach of Contract, Alleging President Agreed to Transfer 15.500 Shares to Him.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. June 30.-George Robinson, vice-president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, has filed an attachment of \$3,000,000 against the stock owned by Edward Holbrook of New York. president of the company, breach of contract being the allegation upon which the action is based. The attachment is against stock owned in several manufacturing concerns in this city and business enterprises in New York, prominent among the former being Mr. Holbrook's stock holdings in the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the General Fire Extinguisher Company and the American Screw Company.

According to the statement of Edward G. Bassett, one of the attorneys of Mr. Robinson in this city, the contention is that an agreement made with his client by Mr Holbrook to deliver shares of stock in the Gorham company was not carried out.

"The delivery of the stock," he said. was to have been made vesterday poon at the office of the Gorham company, at which time, according to written agreement, made and signed on June 14 by Mr. Holbrook, he was to transfer 15,500 shares of the common stock of the corporation to Mr. Robinson at the price agreed upon. Mr. Robinson tendered the very large sum of money called for by the deal to Mr. Holbrook at the stipulated time, but the stock was not delivered, and inasmuch as Mr. Holbrook had previously disqualified himself by his acts in the carrying out of other portions of the contract for that reason Mr. Robinson claimed damages that are represented nearly by the amount of the attachment '

The writ is returnable to the Common Pleas division of the Supreme Court of this State on Aug. 1, and will be transferred to the new Superior Court, which will by that time be in session. Mr. Bassett said that Mr. Holbrook's property in New York would also be attached during the day, as Attorney Walter Vincent of this city had gone on to confer with Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Robinson's New York attorney, to take legal steps against Mr. Holbrook in that

It is rumored in this city that new interests have secured the Gorham Manufacturing Company and that there has been a reorganization, with Mr. Robinson as president Marsden J. Perry, Senator Nelson W. Al-The officers of the General Board of Educa- | drich and George L. Shepley are said to control the concern now. The rumor can-

BRIDGE JAM. PANIC AND RUSH. Crowd Piled Up Awaiting Through Trains -Trampled on Ticket Seiler.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock last night, the balcony of the Brooklyn Bridge was jammed with people waiting for through elevated trains. The crowd had been piling up for an hour or more while the shuttle trains were running.

John Brooke of 173 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, fainted when the jam was at its worst. have tried to beat their way through a on the platform for them to squeeze through,

Devanney and Donahue yelled themselves hoarse. Women in the crowd, not knowand several fell into the track pit, narrowly escaping the third rail. Meanwhile Brooke was unconscious on the platform with people pressing all around him.

Devanney finally wormed his way to Brooke. He picked him up and got him, after a hard tussle, downstairs. An ambulance then took him to the Hudson street hospital.

At that minute the first through train came into the Bridge. Everybody wanted to board it at once. The crowd started forward with a rush. Old Tom Brownell, who has been a ticket chopper at the Bridge for years, tried to get the people into lines and shouted himself black in the face at them, but it wasn't any use.

They hit him and his ticket box with a crash that burled the old man from his stool, knocked the box "galley west," and swept on, paying no attention to Brownell, who was badly burt. According to the police, a lot of people stepped on the old man and kept going without a look behind

There was another call for Capt. Devanney, and he came this time with six stalwart cops at his back. They made short work of the crowd this time. Devanney threatening to punch anybody who wouldn't

The ambulance was called again from the Hudson street hospital. The surgeon found that Brownell was bruised from head to foot and that the clothes were half torn from his body. He thought, too. that the old man was suffering from internal injuries. Dr. Vance had him carried to the emergency room at the Bridge and treated him there. Brownell rejused to go to the hospital, and after an hour's rest two policemen put him on a car and he went to his home at 550 Franklin avenue.

RESCUED HER TREED FATHER. Miss Benton Killed the Old Bear and Cap-

BEARMOUTH, Mon., June 30 .- Miss Ethel Denton, a pretty fifteen-year-old Missoula girl, killed a large cinnamon bear that had treed her father and captured a cub which her parent had unsuccessfully attempted to make a captive. T. G. Denton is the superintendent of the H. H. Mine near Bonita. While prospecting he encountered a cinnamon cub toddling through the timber. Seeking to capture it he wrapped his coat about its head. When the mother bear appeared and made a dash for Denton he sprang to one side, barely in time to escape, ran to a pine tree and climbed it. After he had been absent for hours Denton's family tegan a Miss Denton carrying her father's two cinnamons guard at the foot of the tree, and the girl killed the mother bear with one shot. Miss Denton then captured the cub. She is a member of the Missoula basketball

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla .- Adr. 20th Century-18 Hours Chicago.

The 20th Century Limited of the New York Cen-il Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M. due leago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave leago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommoda-tions, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

FRICTION IN GORHAM COMPANY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION INSUBWAY REBEL SHIP Five Workmen Hurt.

Five laborers employed in a shaft of the subway at the Battery loop were injured yesterday by the explosion of a five ounce dynamite cartridge. Two of the workmen went to the hospital. The shaft is opposite State street, underneath the elevated railroad structure. According to Foreman O'Sullivan, the explosion would not have occurred if one of the injured men had not disobeyed instructions.

William A. Farrell, a negro, was operating pneumatic drill, and O'Sullivan says he ordered him to drill holes two feet apart. If he had followed instructions, according to O'Sullivan, Farrell would not have struck hole that already had a dynamite cartridge in it. The cartridge was put in the hole on Thursday.

Farrell's jaw was fractured and his right arm sprained by the explosion. Philip Torrento, who was at work near him, had his right arm broken. Three other men were bruised and out. Farrell and Torrento were removed to the Hudson street hospital.

The explosion caused some excitement in the neighborhood. A crowd gathered, but it was impossible to see what damage had been done in the shaft. Foreman O'Sullivan says there was no damage, and that the work was not delayed ten minutes The reserves of the Church street station were turned out, but there was nothing to do except drive the crowd away.

STIR OVER "SUN'S" DESPATCH. inside News of European Situation Arouses Deep Interest Abroad.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 1 .- The morning papers ere print conspicuouslyTHE SUN's despatch dealing with the European situation, which was cabled back to London. The Telegraph says it will be read with deep interest, and while contending that it is incorrect in some details, it adds that the author has undoubtedly tapped springs of information that are supposed to be officially and diplomatically secret. It adds, it can safely be said that there is wheat as well as chaff in the interesting despatch.

The Telegraph demurs to the assertion that Germany is selfishly taking advantage of Russia's paralysis, adding that it is the German press which is responsible for the atmosphere of suspicion in which the German foreign policy is enveloped.

The Chauvinist journals in Germany persist in telling all the world that Germany is the cock of the walk in Europe and can is visible. do and will do what she thinks fit. Such an arrogant attitude inevitably gives rise to uspicion and retort

COUNTING UNCLE SAMES CASH. The Task Begun Yesterday It Will Take

Sixty Employees Three Months to Do It. WASHINGTON, June 30, - The task of counting the cash on hand in the Treasury, incident to the induction of Morgan H. Treat of New York into the office of United States Treasurer as the successor of Ellis H. Roberts, who has held the position for more than eight years, was begun to-day. Sixty employees are engaged in this work, which involves an inventory of the \$1,152,818,725 | sible bombardment." in the thirteen cash vaults of the Treasury. The retiring Treasurer said that his affairs were in such shape that the count could be completed in three months, although Madison, Wis., June 30. Gov. La Follette, Capt. Devanney and Sergt. Donahue of when he came into office it lasted from

> On March 31 of this year, there were ti istate standard silver dollars in the Treasury: \$919.378.97 of subsidiary silver. \$8,339,675 in gold coin, \$249,939 in gold certificates, \$526,099,240 in Government bonds deposited as security for national bank note circulation, besides United States notes, silver certificates, national bank notes in process of redemption, &c. The weight of the coin in the various vaults is about five thousand pounds. Every coin

nust be counted. Mr. Treat will take the oath of office to-morrow. He has already qualified on a bond of \$150,000, the largest bond given by any officer of the United States Treasury except the Sub-Treasurer at New York, who is compelled to furnish bond in the sum of \$400,000.

CIGARETTE AN OUTLAW THERE Milwaukee Had a Run on the Baneful

Things on Their Last Legal Day. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30. - At 12 o'clock to-night the drastic anti-cigarette law passed at the last session of the Legislature viii be in operation, and after that hour the sale or gift of cigarettes by one person to another will be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Tobacco dealers must have their cigarette stocks disposed of by to-night or else burn them after midnight, as even the handing of a cigarette by one friend to another in Wisconsin will be a crime. Meanwhile the sales of cigarettes have been at marvelous bargains, prices being cut 90 per cent. Smokers have invested \$20,000 in cigarettes here to-day.

SEWERS FLUSHED WITH BEER. Brewers Preferred to Waste It Rather Than Pay Government Tax.

XENIA, Ohio, June 30.-The sewers Xenia were flushed to-day with hundreds of barrels of beer. This was because of the visit of a Government inspector from Dayton to the Brinkle & Reading brewery which for several months had been in the hands of a receiver. The owners preferred to forfeit the beer rather than pay the required Government tax.

ARCTIC SHIP SAILS FOR HERE. Commander Peary in Charge of

Explorer, Roosevelt. PORTLAND, Me., June 30 .- Peary's new Arctic ship, the Roosevelt, sailed to-night for New York with Commander Peary in charge. It is expected that the trial record of 12 knots will be exceeded in workout spurts on the way.

NO BRITISH HURT.

Government Thinks Russia Is Taking All Possible Measures at Odessa. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN

LONDON, June 30 .- In the House of

Commons to-day Earl Percy, Under

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it was

believed that nobody had been hurt on toard any of the British vessels at Odessa. The Russian Government, he said, had informed Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, that a portion of the Black Sea squadron had been ordered Further representations to Russia would be unnecessary, as it was clear that she was taking all possible measures to protect life and property and restore

The Potemkin Joined by Another Vessel the Crew of Which Mutinied.

THEY FACE REST OF FLEET.

Using Their Searchlights as if Expecting an Attack.

Earlier Reports Had It That the Fleet Surrounded the Potemkin, Compelled tineers to the Other Vessels-Quiet Night in Odessa After a Day of Anxiety -Trouble at Cronstadt and Libau Short Lived-Officers Landed From Potemkin Tell How Mutiny Started

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 1 .- A despatch to the Daily

Mail, dated Odessa, July 1, 12:35 A. M. says: It was at first reported by the authorities

that the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky had surrendered unconditionally, but it is now confirmed that the mutinous warship has been joined by the battleship George Pobledonostseff, the officers of which are

The vessels are anchored in the roads and are using their searchlights vigorously, as if expecting an attack from the rest of the fleet, which is about fifteen miles dis-

"The information of this second mutiny comes from an absolutely reliable authority.

"The town is again in darkness except the inner streets, which are lighted electrically. All is quiet. "There is nobody on the streets. I saw

an arrested sailor brought to the commander's palace. I believe he was beaten, as I heard pitiful cries. "The commander of the troops has re-

ceived a telegram from the Government to sink the rebel ships regardless of a pos-

LOOKED FOR A NAVAL BATTLE.

The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent. describes the scenes to within two or three | flag. hours of the surrender. He says that It is generally believed that the whole to see a naval battle fought within view of the harbor.

The long expected squadron had arrived from Sebastopol to queli the mutiny. in sight off Langeron Point. The Kniaz Potemkia Tavritchesky proceeded at once to meet the battleships, signaling to them as she steamed ahead.

To the surprise of every one, the squadron turned tail and got out of the sight of the watchers on Odessa's towers.

At 12:35 they returned in line abreast followed by three torpedo boats and three destrovers. The Potemkin issued forth now isolated by a large military force. to meet them. Signal flags broke out of messages. The flags could be made out. but the code used was not the international and the messages could not be read.

CLEARED FOR ACTION.

Apparently meeting no favorable response, the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky cleared for action as the battle squadron, extended in a mile long line, with the torpedo craft astern, slowly swept past her. Every gun that could be pointed to the ships was trained on them. The gun crews were at their posts, and not a man of the mutineers was visible save one, who calmly went on flooding the deck with a hose, in anticipation of gunfire from the fce.

Again the battleship and squadron exchanged signals which no one on shore could read. Slowly the squadron passed up the bay, and then the Kniaz Potemkin Tayritchesky put out to sea. Suddenly the punitive expedition came around, facing

ODESSA THREATENED.

The commander of the battleship kept all his available guns trained on the squadron, and when his ship lay midway between the squadron and the shore he had one broadside pointed at the town and the other at the ships, as if threatening Admiral Kruger that if he were attacked from seaward he would shell Odessa.

After more signalling the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky returned to her anchorage corporated in the St. Petersburg military and the squadorn sailed away. At this tme the correspondent sent his despatch the ships were visible six miles off and the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky was slowly steaming after them.

SURRENDER FIRST REPORTED. Fleet Said to Have Forced the Mutineers

to Yield.

ODESSA, June 30, 6 P. M .- The mutiny has collapsed as suddenly as it began. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin

A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 422, Utta. 6:47, Syracuse 8:20, Rochester 9:33, Buf-falo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—446.

Tavritchesky to-day surrendered to Admiral Kruger's squadron without firing a

Beyond this fact there is little to be said with absolute certainty, for the approaches to the harbor and the sea front are still barred by impassable masses of troops and communication with the warships is impossible.

It became generally known early to-day that the two battleships from Sebastopol had arrived at a point seventeen miles from Odessa overnight and anchored, but no one knew whether the crews of the vessels were loyal or not. Throughout the morning the housetons and windows at every viewpoint in the higher parts of the town were thronged with citizens looking anxlously seaward and awaiting developments.

Presently news came that other battleships, a cruiser, several torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats had joined the first two battleships and that all were approaching at full speed. In the course of a few hours the news was verified by the appearance of the squadron.

FEARED SHIPS WERE MUTINOUS. It entered the bay and steamed toward the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, from which the rebel flag was still floating. Nobody could discern whether the squadron was hostile or friendly toward the rebel ship, and amid excited hopes and fears all manner of conflicting rumors spread. At one time some excited citizens ran

ment of the city was about to begin. CLOSED IN ON THE POTEMKIN.

As time passed and the squadron steamed on, it could be seen with binoculars that the vessels of the squadron were closing in a semicircle around the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, which shifted shoreward. A little later ten boatloads of armed men government. were seen to leave the squadron for the rebel battleship, but their purpose could only be conjectured.

It could be seen, however, that the heavy guns of the squadron were all trained on the mutineer, and the hopes of the supporters of the Government revived tant. One of the searchlights of the latter | as the position showed that the Kniaz | mutineers. Potemkin Tavritchesky was doomed to surrender or be sunk.

RED FLAG HAULED DOWN

The suspense was extreme as time passed without the possibility of learning the actual happenings, but at last, to the intense relief of the watchers, the red flag was hauled down.

Not a shot was fired and, so far as could be seen, the surrender was absolutely unconditional. From the subsequent movements it seemed that the mutinous crew were being taken in the boats in small batches to the other vessels of the squadron.

WHOLE CREW MAY BE SHOT. The mutineers at first demanded amnesty, but when the squadron closed around them in a despatch dated Friday, 3:30 P. M., they reluctantly hauled down their red

Odessa awoke in the morning expecting crew will be shot for the triple crime of by fire and 500 rioters had been killed by mutiny, murder and refusal to assist the authorities to save the port from burning. On the other hand, it would be extremely risky to shoot some 850 men when a majority Shortly after dawn five battleships hove of the crews of the Black Sea fleet are known to be at least incipiently disaffected.

The situation in the city is greatly improved. The Cossacks have the rioters well in hand and the incendiarism has ceased. OUTBREAK AT CRONSTADT.

St. Petersburg. June 30 .- The boat service between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, the naval port and fortress, was suspended this afternoon, and Cronstadt is

A fight began in the dockyard there from her halliards in a long succession this morning between the workmen and sailors on one side and the soldiers on the other. Workmen stoned the Cossacks and troops who had been stationed on the quay in anticipation of just such trouble.

> This afternoon firing began, and it is supposed that the rioters obtained fire-The sailors struck against working ashore as laborers, even for pay, and demanded that they be allowed to resume duty on

in the hospital as a result of his injuries. THE TROUBLE SOON OVER. The troops soon had the mutineers under subjection, but the workmen's strike con-

board or leave the service. One officer is

residence where the Czar is now living,

The worst sort of rumors prevailed on the Bourse to-day as to the condition of affairs in the provinces.

A telegram from Reval gives news of dis-

orders at the seaport of Hapsal in connection with the railway strike. Reenforcements of Cossacks have been sent FINLAND MILITARY DISTRICT ABOLISHED.

The Military Council has decided to do sailors rushed to the side and jumped overaway with the Finland military district. The post of commander in chief of that district s abolished and the fortresses and military organizations of Finland will be in-

It is reported that the Russian volunteer cruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa. MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

An imperial decree has been issued de-Erivan, Transcaucasia, and in the towns if he approached the wharf. and villages in the Sebastopol and Nicolaieff districts.

special administrative and military powers.

rendering him absolute in these districts.

Steamship communication between Se-Pennsylvania Special, the 18-bour train be-en New York and Chicago, runs over the most eet roadbed in the world, the Pennsylvania road, the Standard Railroad & America.——Ada.

bastopol and Odessa has been stopped for two days.

WHY THE POTEMKIN FIRED.

LONDON, July 1 .- A despatch to the Standard from Odessa yesterday said that the firing of two 24-pound shots last night by the Potemkin was owing to the foolish temporary detention by the military authorities of four of the fifteen mutineers sent ashore to bury their comrade Omelchuk. One shot, fairly aimed, fell harmessly but dangerously near the spacious Cathedral Square, which was filled with ,500 soldiers. The other shot fell a little short of the Cossacks' barracks.

A general exodus was in progress at 1:45 P. M., when the despatch was sent. Thirty thousand persons had left within the last forty-eight hours. Many members of the British colony were sending their wives and families away. The commandant, the Civil Governor and the police master were absolutely inaccessible. The correspondent said he spent four hours this morning in vain attempts to obtain speech with one or all of these authorities.

Forty-five men, alleged by the police to be incendiaries, were killed last night in Primorskaia street, which flanks the inner bay.

QUIET IN LIBAU. A despatch to the Daily Mail from Liban says that the town is quiet. There is great

reticence regarding the mutiny. The rioters are now in their barracks, through the streets shouting that all the guarded by Cossacks and infantry with machine guns. Two hundred of them ships were mutinous and that a bombardescaped to the forests.

It is reported that 4,000 sailors raided the armory and sacked their officers' quarters. INSURGENTS ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT.

The Petit Parisien of Paris publishes a despatch from Odessa reporting that the insurgents have organized a provisional The same paper's St. Petersburg cor-

respondent says that the opinion in the Russian capital inclines to the belief that the revolt was not a spontaneous outburst. but was the culmination of a matured plot. The authorities acknowledge that ten officers of the Kniaz Potemkin are with the A despatch to Lloyds from Odessa save that three steamships belonging to the

Russian Transport Company have been burned. Names and details are not given. Altogether nine ships had been burned up to last evening. CONSUL BEPORTS SURBENDER. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- United States

Consul Heenan reported from Odessa to-day that the Kniaz Potemkin surrendered o the Russian Black Sea fleet at noon. The firing on the town from the Potemkin did not last long, and the vessel surrendered

immediately upon the arrival of the fleet. Earlier advices received at the State Department from Consul Heenan and from Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, showed that the guns of the Kniaz Potemkin had been turned on the city, the wharves had been destroyed

the troops

Many Russian steamers had been destroyed by the fire. Consul Heenan in one despatch says that six officers of the Kniaz Potemkin were murdered by the mutinous crew and eight liberated upon the arrival of the vessel at Odessa. The remainder were prisoners on board the

One despatch from Ambassador Meyer said that six companies of marines at Libau had mutinied and wrecked their barracks. They were surrounded and some of them surrendered. Mr. Meyer added that there seemed to be concerted action on the part of the sailors in the Black Sea and the Baltic.

33 KILLED ON POTEMKIN. Only Three Were Officers-How the Mudny

Started. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 1.- The Standard's Odessa correspondent says that at noon Friday a boat from the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky landed nine officers, including a Lieutenant and a Colonel. They stated that a surgeon, a sub-lieutenant and one ensign were killed, and that the remainder of the officers were prisoners on the battleship. Thirty sailors were killed. Following is the story of one of the eyewitnesses of the mutiny:

At noon last Monday, while the battleship was at sea, some of the sailors com-The troops at Peterhof, the imperial plained to the Lieutenant in command at the time that their food was bad. The Lieutenant ordered the crew to line up and commanded those who were satisfied with their food to go to the right and those who were dissatisfied to the left.

A majority declared themselves satisfied, whereupon the remainder made a dash for the armory and began to slaughter the officers, who were dining. They were not armed and were not aware of what was happening. Many of the officers and board to save their lives. Among these

were the Captain and First Lieutenant. The mutineers in the meantime had loaded a six-inch gun with canister and rained a hail of shot on the water, killing

all who tried to escape except one sailor. The story of the murder of a sailor by an officer is a pure invention. It should be remarked that the mutineers refused to allow the Assistant State Attorney to claring matrial law in the Province of conduct an inquiry, threatening to kill him

It is known that the seamen had formed a revolutionary committee of twenty-five To the Viceroy of the Caucasus is given before the mutiny. The revolutionary orators who harangued the crowd over the body of the sailor Omelchuk at the funeral last evening are declared officially

Low Round Trip Rates to Nis para Falls.